

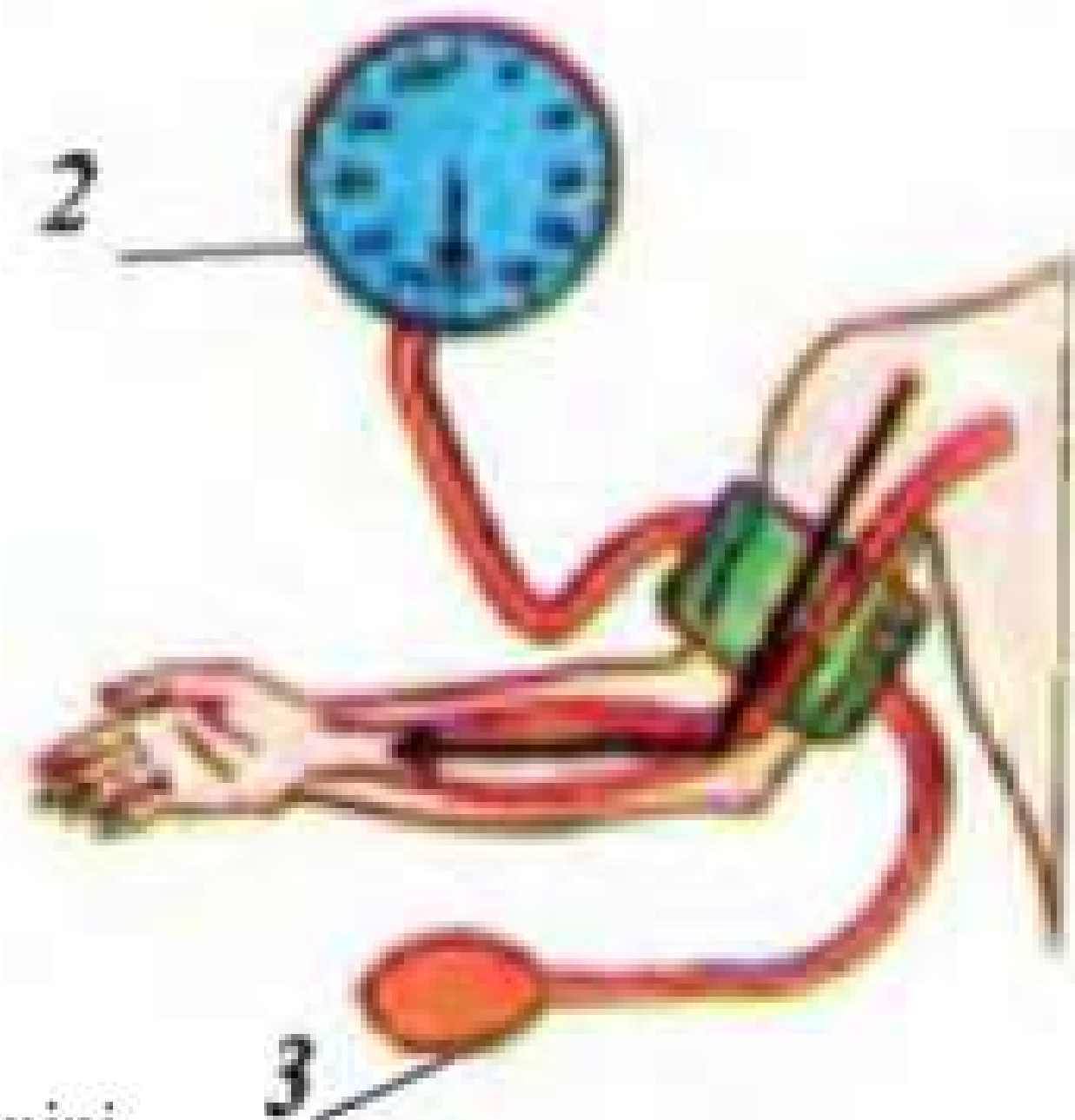
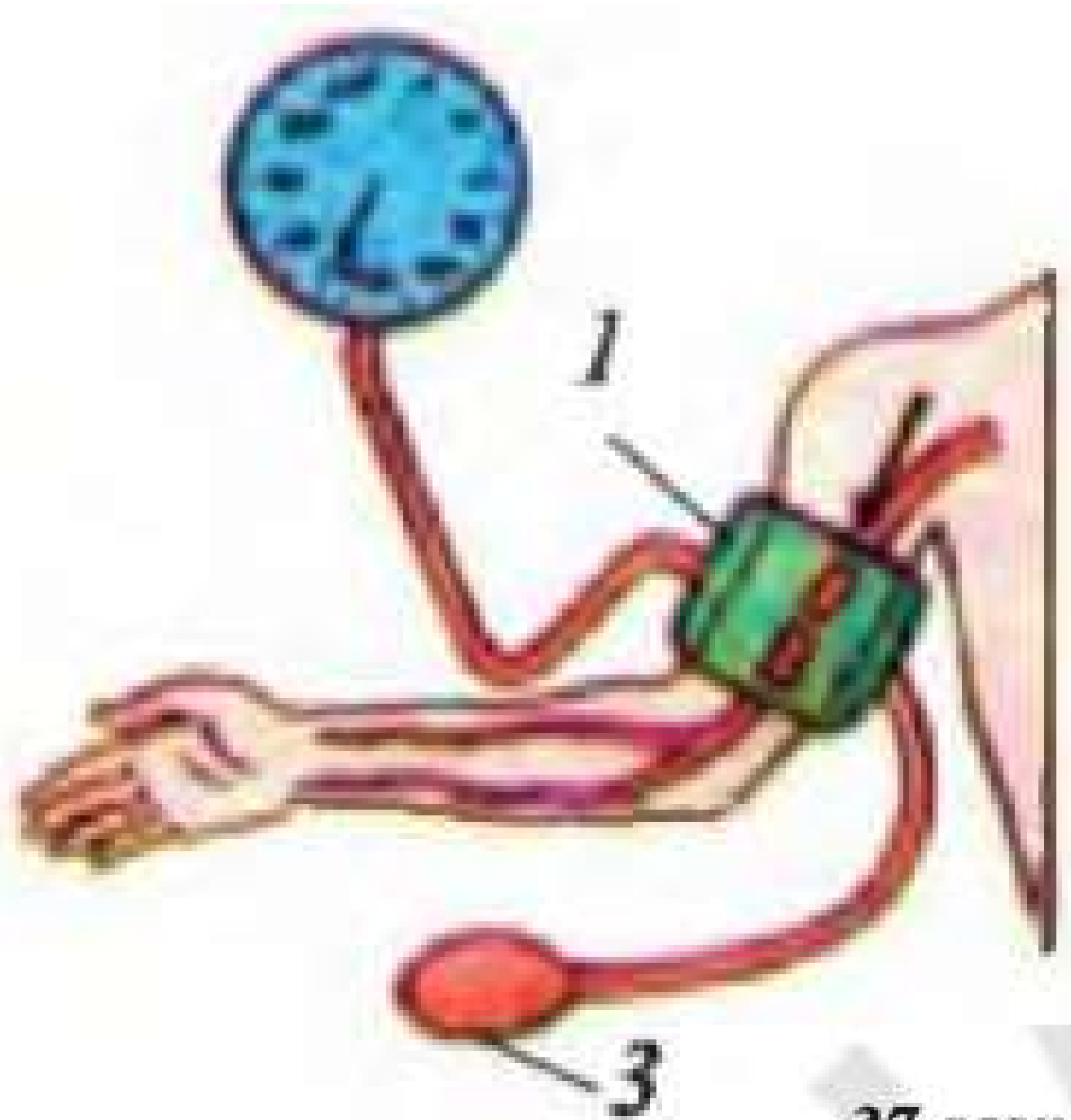
A microscopic view of numerous red blood cells (erythrocytes) in a fluid medium. The cells are biconcave discs, appearing as reddish-orange spheres with darker centers. They are scattered across the frame, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background, creating a sense of depth. The overall color palette is a range of reds, from deep maroon to bright orange-red.

*20-MAVZU:
QONNING QON TOMIRLARI BO'YLAB
OQISHI*

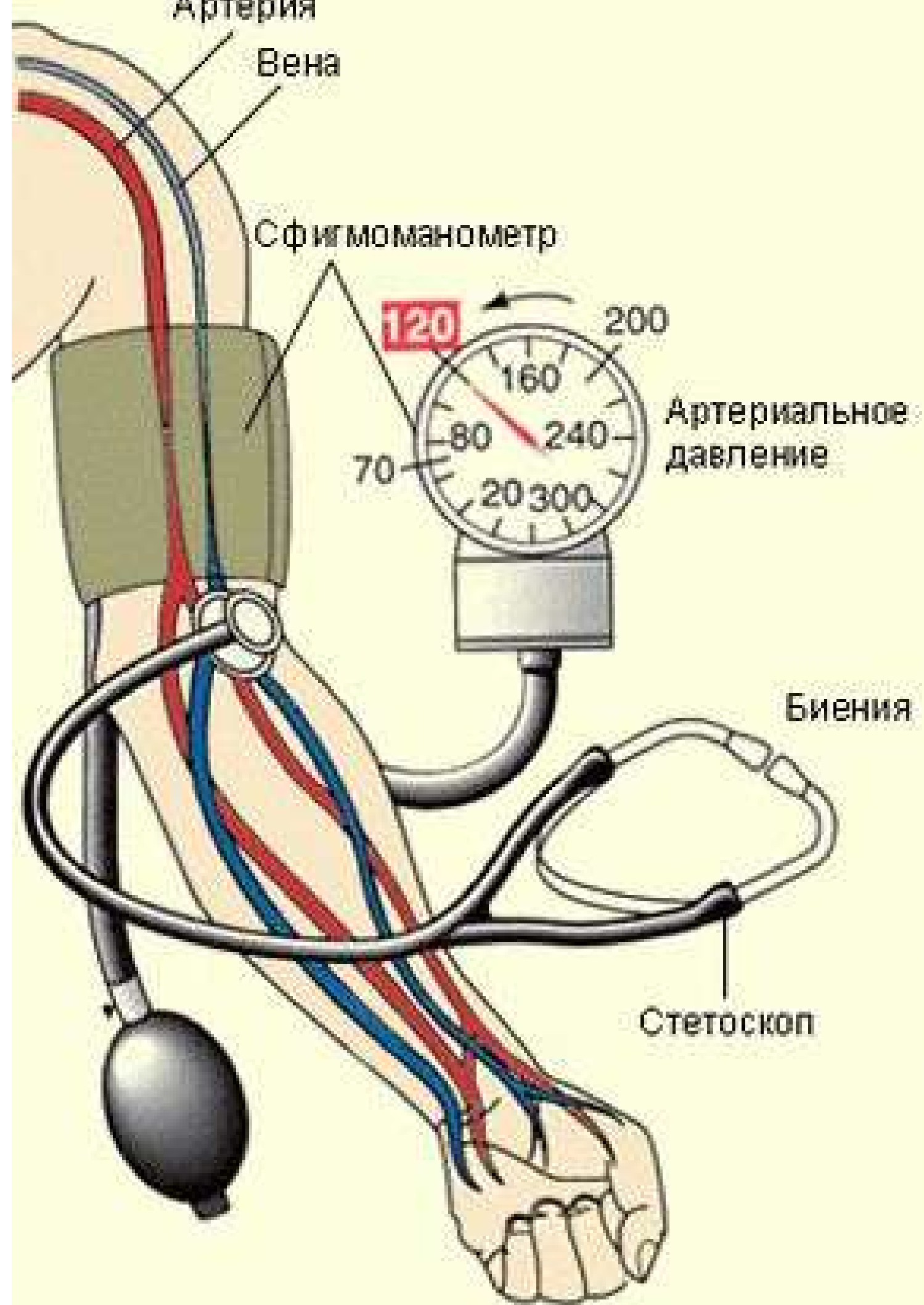
REJA:

- 1.QON BOSIMI.**
- 2.TOMIR URUSHI(PLUS).**
- 3.QON OQIMI TEZLIGI.**
- 4.QONNING ARTERIYA VA VENALARDA OQISHI.**
- 5.LIMFA AYLANISHI.**
- 6.TALOQ.**

Qon bosimi. Qon bosimi yurak qorincha muskullarining qisqarish kuchi va qon tomirlari devorining qarshilik kuchi bilan bog'liq. Qon bosimi yurakdan chiqadigan aorta qon tomirida eng yuqori bo'ladi. Yurakdan uzoqlashgan sari qon bosimi ham pasayib boradi. Bosim kapillarlarida pasayib, yuqori va pastki kovak venalarda eng past bo'ladi. Qon aylanish sistemasining turli qismlarida qon bosimining bir xil bo'lmisligi qonni qon tomirlarida oqib turishini ta'minlaydi, Qon bosimi tinch holatda yurak muskullari qisqarganida 110-120 mm, yurak bo'shashganda 70-80 mm simob ustuniga teng bo'ladi. Qon bosimi yelka arteriyasida sfigmomonometr yoki tonometr orqali o'lchanadi (37-rasm).



37-rasm. Qon bosimini o'lchash: 1 – qo'lni o'raydigan manjet, 2 – qon bosimini o'lchaydigan monometr, 3 – manjetga havo haydaydigan rezina puflagich.



Tomir urishi (puls). Yurak qorinchasi muskullari har safar qisqarganida qon kuch bilan yurakdan otilib chiqib, aorta devoriga uriladi va lining muskullarini cho'zadi. Muskullar bo'shashishi bilan aorta devori ham o'z holiga qaytadi. Aorta devorining elastikligi tufayli qon tomirining kengayishi va torayishi ta'sirida qon tomiri devorida paydo bo'lgan tebranish arteriyalar bo'ylab tarqalish toiqini - «puls», ya'ni tomir urishini paydo qiladi. Tana yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan arteriyalami, masalan, chakka, panjaning ichki tomoni yoki bo'yinning yon tomonini barmoq bilan bosib turib, pulsni sezish mumkin (38-rasm). Har bir puls yurak qorinchalari muskullarining bir marta qisqarishiga to'g'ri keladi. Pulsni sanash orqali yurak qormchasining bir minut ichida qisqanshlari sonini bilib olish mumkin. (39-rasm).



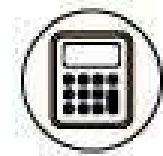
38-rasm. Tan aning
yirik arteriyalari
teri yuzasiga yaqin
joylashgan qismlari.



**39-rasm. Pulsni
sanash.**

Qon oqimi tezligi. Qon oqishining oʻrtacha tezligi aortada 40 cm/sek, arteriyalarda 40-100 cm/sek, arteriyalarda 10-0,1 cm/sek, kapillarda 0,1 cm/sek, venalarda 0,3-0,5 cm/sek. gacha sekinlashadi. Qonning sekin oqishi tufayli kapillardagi oziq moddalar va kislorod qondan hujayralarga, moddalar almashinuvi mahsulotlari hujayralardan qonga oʻtishga ulguradi.

Blood Flow & Velocity

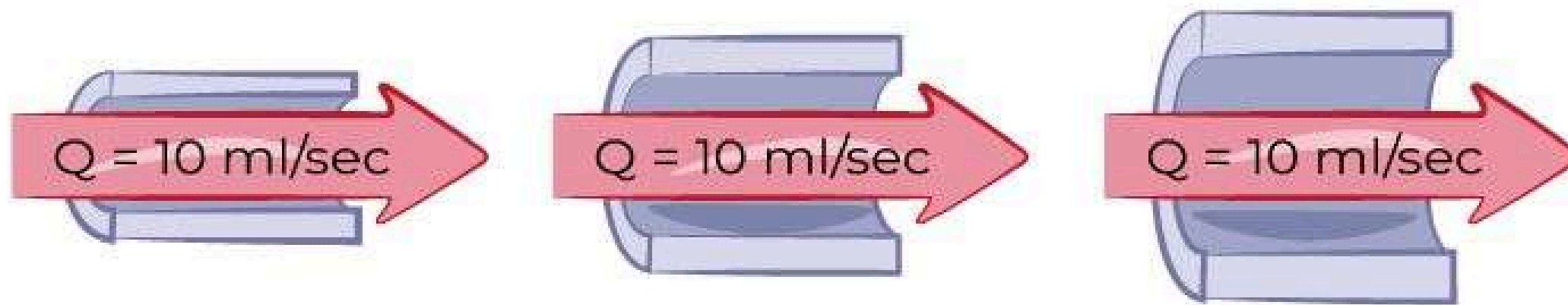


$$v = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Q = Blood flow

A = Cross-sectional area ($\pi * r^2$)

As vessel radius increases, velocity decreases.



$$A = 1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\frac{10 \text{ ml/sec}}{1 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\frac{10 \text{ ml/sec}}{10 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\frac{10 \text{ ml/sec}}{100 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$100 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$v =$$

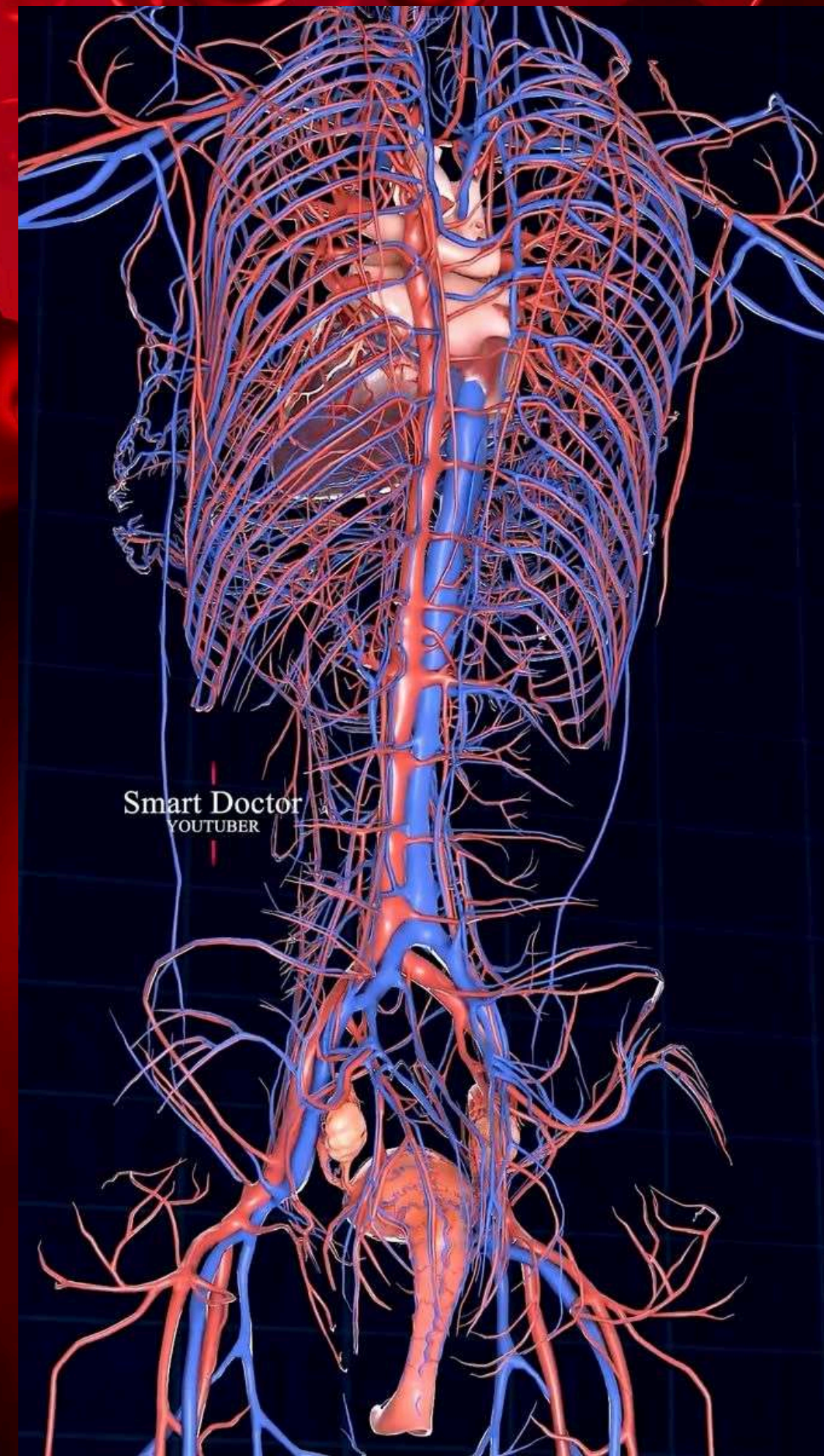
$$10 \text{ cm/sec}$$

$$1 \text{ cm/sec}$$

$$0.1 \text{ cm/sec}$$

Qonning arteriya va venalarda oqishi. Qon bosimi arteriyalarda yuqori, kapillarda past boladi, Qon bosim yuqori bo'lgan joydan bosim past bo'lgan joyga, ya'ni arteriyalardan kapillarlarga oqadi. Yurak qorinchasi 120 mm simob ustuniga teng bosim ostida qonni aortaga haydab chiqaradi. Bosim kapillarda 15 mm simob ustunigacha pasayadi. Qon bosimi tanometr yordamida yelka arteriyalarida o'lchanadi. Yosh, sog'lom odamlar qon bosimi yurakning tinch qisqarish holatida (maksimal bosim) 120 mm, yurak bo'shashganda (minimal bosim) 15 mm simob ustuniga teng boladi.

Qonning venalar bo'ylab oqishi ularni o'rab turgan skelet muskullarining qisqarishiga bogliq. Bundan tashqari, boshqalar qondan bo'shab, bosim pasayganida yurak nasos kabi qonni venalardan so'rib oladi.



A microscopic view of blood cells, showing numerous red blood cells (erythrocytes) and several white blood cells (leukocytes) against a dark red background. The cells are scattered throughout the frame, with some appearing larger and more detailed than others.

**E'TIBORIGIZ UCHUN
RAXMAT!**